THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The North Carolinian.

VOL. III. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MARCH 30, 1864. NO. 47.

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN,
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Three months EIGHT DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the North Carolinian:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$9 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	18 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 50
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged two dollars a square for every insertion.

Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in the Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

Confederate Government.

Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President.
Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia Vice-Presi'd
J P Benjamin, of Louisiana, Sec'y of State.
James A Seddon of Virginia Sec'y of War
C G Memminger of South Carolina Sec'y the Treasury
S R Mallory of Florida Sec'y of the Navy.
George Davis of North Carolina Chief of the Department of Justice or Attorney General.
J H Reagan of Texas Postmaster General.
The President serves six years.

SECOND CONGRESS.

The first session of the Second Congress will commence on the 19th of the present month (February.) The following is a list of the Senators elect and those holding over with the year annexed in which their respective terms of office expire. Also a list of the members elect of the House of Representatives, as far as ascertained.

SENATE,

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Rd Wilde Walker,	1870	J. W. C. Watson,	1870
Robert Jemison,	1868	Albert G. Brown,	1866
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Ro W. Johnson,	1870	——,	1870
Chas. B. Mitchell,	1868	——,	1866
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Jas M Baker,	1870	Wm. A. Graham,	1870
A E Maxwell,	1868	Wm. T. Dortch,	1868
GEORGIA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
H. V. Johnson,	1870	James L. Orr,	1868
Benj. H. Hill,	1868	Robt. W. Barnwell,	1866
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
——,	1870	——,	1870
H. C. Burnett,	1866	Landon C. Haynes,	1868
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Edward Sparrow,	1868	W. S. Oldham.	1868
Thos. J. Semmes,	1866	Lewis T. Wigfall,	1866
VIRGINIA.			
R. M. T. Hunter,	1868	Allen T. Caperton,	1866

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

1. Thos. J. Foster,
2. Wm. R. Smith,
3. W. R. W. Cobb,
4. M. H. Cruikshanks,
5. Francis S. Lyon,
6. W. P. Chilton,
7. David Clopton,
8. James L. Pugh,
9. J. S. Dickinson,

ARKANSAS.

We have no information of the election of Representatives to the next Congress.

FLORIDA.

1. St. George Rogers,
2. R. B. Hilton,

GEORGIA.

1. Julian Hartridge,
2. W. E. Smith,
3. Mark H. Blanford,
4. Clifford Anderson,
5. J. T. Shewmake,
6. J. H. Echols,
7. James M. Smith,
8. George N. Lester,
9. H. P. Bell,
10. Warren Akin.

KENTUCKY.

No election for next Congress.

LOUISIANA.

1. Chas. J. Villere,
2. Chas. M. Conrad,
3. Duncan E. Kenner,
4. Lucien J. Dupre,
5. Henry Marshall,
6. John Perkins, jr.,

MISSISSIPPI.

1. J. A. Orr,
2. W. D. Holder,
3. Israel Welsh,
4. Henry C. Chambers,
5. Otho R. Singleton,
6. Ethel Barksdale,
7. J. T. Lampkin.

MISSOURI.

The present delegation were elected to hold office until their successors were elected. The question of qualification will be decided by the next Congress.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. W. N. H. Smith,
2. R. R. Bridges,
3. J T. Leach,
4. Thos. C. Fuller,
5. Josiah Turner, jr.,
6. John A. Gilmer,
7. Saml. H. Christian,
8. James G. Ramsey,
9. B. S. Gaither,
10. Geo. W. Logan.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Jas. H. Witherspoon,
2. W. Porcher Miles,
3. Lewis M. Ayer,
4. W. D. Simpson,
5. James Farrow,
6. W. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE.

1. J. B. Heiskell,
2. Wm. G. Swan,
3. A. S. Colyar,
4. John F. Murray,
5. H. S. Foote,
6. E. A. Keeble,
7. James McCallum,
8. Thos. Menees,
9. J. D. C. Atkins,
10. John V. Wright,
11. David M. Currin,

TEXAS.

1. John A. Wilcox,
2. Claiborne G. Herbert,
3. A. M. Branch,
4. Frank B. Sexton,
5. J. R. Taylor,
6. S. H. Morgan.

VIRGINIA.

1. R. L. Montague,
2. Robt. H. Whitefield,
3. William C. Wickham,
4. Thos. S. Gholson,
5. Thomas S. Bocock,
6. John Goode, jr.,
9. David Funsten,
10. F. W. M. Holliday,
11. John B. Baldwin.
12. Walter R. Staples,
13. Fayette McMullen,

Wm. C. Rives,
S. D. C. De Jarnette.
16. Robert Johnston,
16. Charles W. Russell.

Government of North Carolina.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col Dan'l A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon Gen'l.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver Hafferty, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissarys and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster
Captain Henry Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H Foote, Iredell, Ass't. Adjt. Gen., Roll of Honors.
William A Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adj't. General.
Lieut. John B Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Ass't. Quartermaster.

Judicial.

SUPREME COURTS.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.. William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges. Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General, Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter, Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. (Meets in this city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.)

SUPERIOR COURTS.—Judges—John L Bailey, Buncombe, Romulus M Saunders, Wake, Rob't R Heath, Chowan, Rob't S French, Robeson, James W Osborne, Mecklenburg, George Howard, Wilson, Robert B Gilliam, Granville, William M Shipp, Henderson.

SOLICITORS.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham, 5th, Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland, 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin, 7th Circuit, William P Bynum, 8th Circuit, Agustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hon. Asa Briggs, Martin, Judge. George V Strong Wayne, Attorney, W N Watson, Craven, Clerk, Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

COUNCIL OF STATE—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt Robert P Dick, Guilford. Dr James Calloway Wilkes, L Eldredge, Johnston. J R Hargrave. Anson, R Stubbs, Martin, James A Pattee, Buncombe.

LITERARY BOARD—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President EX OFFICIO, Rev. William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford, Dr. Wm. Sloan of Gaston, Richard H Battle, Jr. Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President EX OFFICIO Wm Eaton, Jr. of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover, Richard H Battle, Jr., Secretary.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.—Hon. Tho's Ruffin, Alamance, Hon. Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon. David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. Hon. David L Swain, President.

Rev. Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N. C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind at Raleigh.

Dr. Edmund C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev. W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev. Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College, (Methodist.)

Rev—————— is President of Davidson College, (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superindent of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

THE IMPRESSMENT BILL

SEC. 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressment may be made by the officers whose duty it is to furnish such forages, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressment officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon affidavit in writing of the owner of such property or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained or determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which such impressment may be made one to be selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed, fairly and impartially (which oath as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressment officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the proper [illegible] pressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use therof is acquire

SEC. 2. That the officer or person pressing property, as aforesaid shall at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney, compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs; that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place when and where taken the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any, paid for the same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner as well as of the taking of said property for the public use, as the right of the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person, taking said property shall have failed to pay the owner or his agent, said compensation as herein before required then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer, which, when so paid, shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the Government of the Confederate States.

SEC. 3. Whenever the apparatsement provided for in the 1st section of this act, shall, for any reason, be impracticable at the time of said impressment then and in that case, the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible, by two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish wherein the property was taken chosen as follows One by the owner, and one by commissary, or quartermaster general, or his agent, who, in case of disagreement shall choose the third citizen of like qualification, as an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties, as to the value of said property, and assess a just compensation thereof, according to the testimony.

SEC. 4 That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impractibility of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service in any locality, he may, by general order thro' the proper subordinate officer, authorize such property to be taken for the public use, the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value found as provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

SEC. 5. That, it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request of the Governor of such of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioners to appoint another commissioner to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate Government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the Government, for all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, so as to afford just compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon, and publish a schedule of prices every two months or oftener if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any manner confined to them in this act, they shall have to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve allowed to said commissioners respectively: Provided, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioners within ten days after a request to do so by the President, the President shall appoint both commissioners by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised, grown, or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption, and who shall make the affidavit herein before required, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property impressed or taken, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named in the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer may select each a loyal and disinterested citizens of the qualifications, as aforesaid, to determine the quality of such article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officers impressing, shall be final. But if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioner of the State, where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proof as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decision shall be final, provided, that the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

SEC. 7th. Provides that all property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, or for the carrying on of his business or occupation, shall not be impressed.

SEC. 8th. Provides that property lost or damaged while temporarily impressed by the officer, shall be paid for, by them or an equivilent in damages.

SEC. 9th. Provides that the impressment of slaves shall be regulated by the laws of the State where the impressment is made, and in absence of such State laws, then to be regulated by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 10. That previous to the first day of December next, no slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions, shall be taken for the public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity.

"SEC. 11. That any commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of the act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner of other person, and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into ranks as a private, and if a non-commissioned officer or private he shall suffer such punishment not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct."

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL & Armory, November 12, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY.

WANTED ONE HUNDRED MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen, for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given that recruits to the number of one hundred NON-CONSCRIPTS will be received for this service. Such recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age. Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain. Bridles, saddles, halters and saddle-blankets furnished by the government, or if the recruit comes provided with them, he will paid for them a fair valuation. Apply to Major MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS,
nov5-tf Lt-Col U. S. A. Comd'g Post.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported by the Press Association, 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

No telegrams up to the hour of going to Press. The lines are however working.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—The editor of the Columbus Sun has seen a private letter from Greenville, Tennessee. From it he publishes news which shows that that section bids fair to rival Mexico in its palmiest days of anarchy and social crime. A low Dutchman fresh from the political cesspools of Northern Europe, is in command of the district between Knoxville and Greenville. He is said to have twelve thousand ruffians under his command stationed along the Railroad from Strawberry Plains to Mossy Creek. Their conduct is most wanton and outrageous, exceeding anything that has transpired during the war. A few days since they burned the fine mills and private dwelling of Mr. Massengill, on the Holston River. Massengill was an old man some eighty years of age. His wife, about seventy years of age, was lying at the point of death when the ruffians applied the torch to her bed room. She asked them to carry her out of the room, and not to burn her alive in her own house. After some hesitation the leader of the clan—a member of Brownlow's Regiment—carried her out into the back yard on her bed, and remarked to the dying woman that she was getting her "Southern Rights." The old man they tied to a tree and whipped him with hickory switches until they supposed him to be dead.—Another band of outlaws members of a renegade Tennessee Regiment hung a Dr. Mynatt, near New Market, after making him dig his own grave. After he had expired, the ruffians beat his head with rocks and then cut off both of his ears.

TACTICS FOR HUGGING—*One Time and four Motions.*—1. Place the piece on the right side, as on Hardee's order arms, cast the eyes to the right without turning the head, extend the right arm, pass the hand behind piece grasping it just above or about the middle band or belt.

2. Make a right half wheel, raise the left arm, place it on the shoulder of the piece, the eyes resting about two inches below the top or head band; at the same time move the left foot obliquely about twelve inches; bend the right knee, keeping the toes at an angle of forty-five degrees.

3. Drop the head to the right; bring the piece to the body with a firm grasp to prevent its jostling; place the left ear against the cheek of the piece, and at the command *four*, hug in double quick time.

At the command *arms a port* come to the position of a soldier, and look military, like a sheep.

☞ In North Carolina it is frequent, among her forests of fat pine, for a lover in distress to send the fair objects of his affections, a bit of its staple vegetable production, with an eye painted upon it. This signifies "I pine." If favorable to him, the young lady selects from the wood pile the best and smoothiest specimens of a knot—this signifies "pine not." But if, on the other hand, she detests him (there is no middle ground between detestation and adoration with young women,) she burns one end of his message, and this generally throws the young man in despair, for it means, "I make *light* of your pining,

I gave her a rose and gave her a rip, and I asked her to marry me then; but she sent them all back, the insensible thing, and said she'd no notion of men. I told her I had oceans of money and goods, tried to frighten her with a growl; but she answered she was not brought up in the wood to be scared at the screech of an owl. I called her a baggage and everything, I slighted her features and form: till at length I succeeded in getting her mad and she raged like the sea in a storm. And then in a moment I turned and smiled, and called her my angel and all, she fell in my arms like a wearisome child, and exclaimed, "We will marry this fall!"

The Richmond *Dispatch* says, we do not possess the gift of prophesy, and have no desire to emulate the Yankee habit of boasting before a battle; but if the Grant bubble is not as thoroughly exploded ere long as that of the half dozen other military idols of the Yankees; we shall be greatly disappointed. The man and his tactics are thoroughly understood by the great chieftain whom he is now confronting, and the next time Grant visits Washington, the Yankees, who perched him on a sofa to receive their adorations, may fe l more like elevating him to a scaffold.

☞ The following peculiar "notis" was found posted in a little town in Delaware:

"Reward—Lost or strade from Premuse of the subScribers, a sheepe all over white one leg was black and half his body. All persons shall receive five dollars to bring him back.

"P. S.—He was a she goat."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.

MARCH 29, 1864

Bacon	3 50 @ 4 00 ₱ lb
Pork	2 00 @ 2 25 ₱ lb
Lard	3 25 @ 3 50 ₱ lb
Beef	1 00 ₱ lb
Beeswax	2 50 @ 2 75 ₱ lb
Butter	5 @ 6 00 ₱ lb
Cotton	2 12½ @ 2 30 ₱ lb
Coffee	15 00 ₱ lb
Cotton Yarn	$20 @ 50 ₱ bunch.
Dried Fruit	Apples & Peaches $1 50 ₱ lb
Eggs	2 25 ₱ do @
Extract Logwood	$5 @ $6 ₱ lb
Flour	$225 @ 260 ₱ barrel.
Flaxseed	$5 00 @ 800 ₱ bushel.
Fodder	$11 50 ₱ hundred.
Hay	$9 00 ₱ 10 00 ₱ hundred.
Shucks	$9 00 @ $10 00 ₱ hundred.
Grain—Corn	25 00 @ $30 00 ₱ bushel.
Wheat	$30 00 ₱ bushel.
Rye	$30 00 @ 35 00 ₱ bushel.
Oats	$10 00 ₱ bushel.
Peas	20 00 @ 25 00 ₱ bushel.
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00 ₱ lb
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00 ₱ lb
Iron—Swede	3 50 @ 4 50 ₱ lb
Leather—Upper	15 00 ₱ lb
Sole	15 00 ₱ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	65 00 ₱ gallon.
Apple and Peach Brandy	65 00 ₱ gallon.
Molasses	$30 ₱ gallon
Nails	4 00 @ 4 50 ₱ lb
Onions	15 00 ₱ bushel.
Potatoes—Irish	$15 @ 20 00 ₱ bushel.
Sweet	$9 @ 10 00 ₱ bushel.
Rice	$1 50 ₱ lb
Sugar	15 ₱ lb
Soap	Family Bar 1 25 ₱ lb
Toilet	$2 00 ₱ lb
Spirits Turpentine	3 00 ₱ lb
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings	1 40 @ 5 00 ₱ Yard
Salt	$30 00 @ 35 ₱ bushel.
Tallow	2 50 @ 3 00 ₱ lb
Wool	$4 00 @ 6 00 ₱ lb

A WEEKLY PROGRESS.

In order to supply many persons in sections of the State where the mail facilities will not justify the taking of the daily papers, we shall issue

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE PROGRESS,

early in March, which will contain the latest news from the Army, with accounts and details of battles, &c., by telegraph, from our own Correspondents and from other sources.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS will be published on a whole sheet and will contain a large amount of reading matter, and always have the latest TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as Agents, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent immediately, as the first number will be issued between the 10th and 20th of March. Subscriptions will not be taken for a longer period than six months, and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY PROGRESS—Three Months, $3 00
" " Six Months, 5 00

Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly at $2 a square for each insertion, ten lines minion type to count a square. Money must accompany all orders.

J. L. PENNINGTON.

The Weekly Intelligencer.

IS PUBLISHED AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. On TUESDAY of each week. It is made up from the news contained in the DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN, and will always contain the

VERY LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS,

Having the advantage of the news of the PRESS ASSOCIATION, of which the Daily North Carolinian is a member.

THE MARKETS

Will be fully and carefully reported each day, and a true statement of their condition honestly given.

WE HAVE SECURED CORRESPONDENTS

In the Armies of Gens. LEE and PICKET, and will always give a faithful and full record of army matters.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as AGENTS, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly pader six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will not be taken for a longer period than six months; and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for $2 per square of 16 lines for the first, and one dollar for each succeeding publication.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER—Three months, $3 00
" " Six months, 5 00

P. J. SINCLAIR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Co.

THE MONIES OF THIS CO. will have to be funded before the 1st of April, or be subject to a Tax of 33⅓ per cent.

Parties with undrawn dividens, will please call and receive the same, or after the 1st April the amount will be paid as thus depreciated.

Mch25-tapr1. J. M. ROSE, Sec'y

LIST YOUR TAXABLES.

THE undersigned having been appointed at March Term 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, List Takers for the Town and Cross Creek Districts, hereby notify all persons to come forward and list their property during the last twenty working days in APRIL next, commencing on Friday the 8th. We can be found from 9 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., each day, at the office of R. M. Orrell on Hay Street. No Lists will be received after the expiration of the time which is fixed by law.

R. M. ORRELL,
List Taker for Town District.
JOHN W. BAKER, Jr.,
List Taker for Cross Creek District.
March 22-1m

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a Spring Term of this Court held on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, being the 16th day of May, 1864, to try and determine all actions of Tort on the Civil Docket, and all cases on the State Docket. Notice is further given, that by an order passed at Fall Term, 1863, the day for trying State cases in said Court has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses will govern themselves accordingly.

Mch22-w6 JOHN W. BAKER, C. S. C.

DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

Office on Green St., opposite Exchange Hotel.

☞ All Marriage, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, of whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MARCH, 30, 1864.

WE MUST DO IT.

We are compelled to advance our price for the Daily, to $1 per week.

Mailed, $15 for six months.

Everything has gone up to such an extent that we are compelled to adopt war prices.

GUNS TO THE FRONT.—Speculate as we may about peace, and the proper mode of securing that inestimable blessing, one thing is reduced to a certainty, peace will not come by speculating upon its near ap proi the plan to be pursued to secure it. Fighting is the order of the day, the rules have been suspended, and it is pon its third and we trust its last reading. Speculation to the rear—guns to the front. The deep toned eloquence of the artillery is better far at this day than sickly peace whining. It is the most potent argument against the Yankees. We have never seen much impression made upon a yankee army by talk—*silence*, followed by the sharp rattle of musketry, and the fierce belching of the fire-mouthed cannon is the only language that can now be used with the Yankees. An army that has advanced a score of times to trample under their hireling feet our dear bought liberties—to carry fire and sword to every Southern hamlet—to flood the mother's cheek with the burning tear of grief for the murder of her darling child—this army is again marshaling for the strife—they are again massing their forces for a grand effort at our subjugation. Let us meet them as men who are worthy of the liberties bequeathed to them. Though we may differ among ourselves as to the agents that ought to be brought to bear to secure a lasting peace, we cannot differ upon the great primary question of war. War is necessary—war with a base, unprincipled, inhuman, brutal and ruthless foe. Let that war be waged with energy; let it be "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt." Our first grand move is to prove our ability to resist their advance. Let us not only do this but punish the insolent foe for his presumption. We *can* do this, but to do it requires that every available man be brought into the field. Let the work go on, and a bright and glorious victory will crown the efforts of our noble army—the foe will be driven back, and a way, which does not at this day exist, be opened up for negotiations for peace. Then let the cry be "to the front!" and let the front be pressed forward. The crisis is approaching—the great crisis of our fate. Let us work together, let us be united, and our country is safe. Who would now be a laggard, when to be such is the price of liberty? Liberty which no people can fully appreciate until deprived of it! Liberty lost or surrendered once to our would-be masters is liberty forever and eternally lost—lost to us, lost to succeeding generations. Our voice is for *war* because we desire peace. War alone can open the way to peace—but, us not forget that war is for *this end alone*. us therefore be ready when we have driv- the foe in disorder before us, to offer him terms of peace. This we believe to be the true and only way to peace.

GRANT MOVEMENTS.—The Chattanooga *Rebel* is of opinion that Grant intends to press our lines at Dalton, and that the Yankee talk of attacking Richmond is a part of Grant's strategy. Great Generals seldom publish their plans to the world, and if Grant intends to attack Richmond he would hardly say so. In addition to these suspicious circumstances, large reinforcements are continually pouring into Chattanooga, and it is quite evident that a movement is intended in that direction.

Sherman is pitted against Joe Johnson! He is no match for Gen. Johnston, and if he don't look sharp, Johnston will hurt somebody.

☞ There is a called meeting for Phœnix Lodge, A. Y. M., this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. The call for a meeting yesterday evening, made in our advertising columns, was a mistake, which will occur sometimes in the best regulated families.

CHASE'S SCARE CROW.—The Yankee Secretary of the Treasury, finding that gold was advancing to an alarming figure, makes a desperate effort to check it in its mad career, by getting the Yankee Congress to pass a law authorizing him (CHASE) to sell a certain enormous amount of gold alledged to be in the possession of the Government. The object of this was to strike terror to the hearts of the lords of Wall Street and force a decline in the specie market. Wall Street brokers have as long a head as CHASE, and many of them happening to know that CHASE had long since sold his gold, they refuse to be scared by this crow, and we find that money is surely and steadily advancing in the North, until at the last quotations it stood 168½ for 100 of greenbacks!

The great principle that underlies the advance, and that which produces it, is not a scarcity of gold. This excuse can hardly be made good if we consider the continual influx of gold to the United States by every weekly steamer from California and Australia. The secret cause lies in a gradual dawning of light upon the minds of the Northern people, particularly upon the minds of far-seeing monied men, who are beginning to lose all hope of subjugating the South or of restoring the Union, and are now feeling for their purse strings. This raise in gold is only a beginning. It has now fairly gotten under headway, and only requires the fresh impetus of a repulse to their army to send it "higher'n a kite," away up yonder to two and three hundred per cent.

The great price in gold does not end the war, but it will most assuredly hasten that happy consumation. It does not end it with us when gold s up to twenty for one, but, we are fighting for home—they are fighting for conquest and for pay. The moment it ceases to pay, that moment will it become unpopular, and the end is then not far off.

Gen. Clingman is out in a letter in which he says it is not his intention to leave the field for any civil position during the war, and thinks that Gov. Vance ought to be supported by all who are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The *Examiner* says that General John H. Morgan left Richmond on Friday last to resume command of the remnant of his old Brigade. That paper says that it is a fact not generally known to the public that Morgan's old brigade has been stripped of two of its finest regiments, and that the command of this popular leader, from whom so much was expected, does not now number more than five hundred men. The occasion of this reduction of his force was to make Col. Grigsby a brigadier. Two regiments were detached from the old brigade of Morgan to make up a command for Grigsby.

Every officer and man of the two regiments separated from him have protested against the act, and petitioned the President to be restored to the original command. It was to enforce this appeal that Gen. Morgan lately visited Richmond. The *Examiner* is pained to learn that he has left there not only without reparation, but without even those common attentions of civility which require that letters respectfully addressed to the public authorities should be answered. General Morgan's magnanimity has not left him under the circumstances, and he has gone back to his small command, resolved to render what service he can, however, the measure of his usefulness or the justice of his claims may have been circumscribed by the authorities.

FLORENCE & FAYETTEVILLE RAIL ROAD.—From those who ought to be posted, we would like to know what has become of the subscription books of this Company? What has been done to get the road under way? Is this not a good time to start the enterprise? Or must Fayetteville *as usual* dream over a matter, until her more energetic neighbors build roads all around her, and leave poor old Fayetteville out in the cold. There is no question as to what the duty of our citizens is in this matter. The road should be built, and measures adopted immediately to that end. We will refer again to this subject.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—We have been anxious to read and publish the late speech of Vice President Stephens, delivered at Milledgeville, Ga., and have wondered why it had not been published by our Georgia cotemporaries. We learn from the Atlanta *Intelligencer* that it will be published in a few days in the columns of that paper, and also in pamphlet form by the Proprietor of the *Intelligencer*. Orders should be sent immediately for copies.

Northern and Southern mails have all failed to make connection, and we are therefore short of our news summary this morning.

WE "FESS UP."—On the 22d inst, an article appeared in our columns, headed "Peace upon the Principles of 1776." The article met with our approbation, but, not intentionally with our *appropriation*. We cut it out of the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, and pasted a credit to it. We were called away, and did not return to our office until the next day, when we found that the credit did not appear. We called the attention of our foreman to the fact, who stated that the credit had been lost, and that he did not know to what paper it was due. It was our intention to mention the fact editorially in our next, but it was overlooked or forgotten. Our friends of the *Chronicle & Sentinel* have in a private way called our attention to the error, and we take the liberty (not intending to plagiarise) to make a public correction. We are not in the habit of making such errors. Could we have been guilty of *intentional* plagiarism, we would have "leaded" the article, and not have had it set "solid."

Is our cotemporary satisfied with our disclaimer?

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE RESULT OF SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

[Translated from the Courier Francais published in New Orleans.]

In commenting upon the remarks of the *True Delta* on the gigantic incursion of Gen. Sherman, and in alluding to that passage of the article in which our contemporary of St. Charles street says that "this expedition has caused the whole Confederacy to shake in its shoes," the *Picayune* writes the following.

* * * * * * *

If all that has been said of the Confederates were true, we would be forced to the conclusion that the United States are very weak indeed, when with a large navy, open ports, full granaries, ranks well filled and incessantly replenished by immigration, with soldiers well fed, well clad, well armed, they have been unable to conquer an enemy without a navy, shut out of the world by blockade, and furnished, with a comparatively small army, without clothing, and having but half rations on their best days. The struggle for such conditions would be a source of shame for the North, of eternal glory for the South.

The Federal papers disgrace their own army by obstinately repeating the idle tales to which we refer. Better admit stoutly and honestly that the enemy is powerful and redoubtable against whom are sent twenty-four thousand infantry and ten or twelve thousand cavalry for a simple incursion, however gigantic that incursion may be.

Mr. Lincoln, who occupies an excellent position to see the varied and interminable spectacle of this war, does not share the illusions of the optimists of the press. He does not smile at the blood that flows. He finds that though starved, the Confederates fight will indeed. Hungry as they are, and with empty stomachs if they offer such resistance what will they be capable of when their stomachs are full?

At all events, starved or not, what remains of the Confederacy is sufficient cause of uneasiness to the President of the American Union. He does not indulge in the dreams of newspaper editors of the school of the *True Delta* and others, and in order to make sure of defeating the soldiers of the South the new Xerxes looks for new guaranties. After the abundant harvest of men that he has gathered he calls for more, and what a call! five hundred thousand soldiers! And at what time has he recourse to such measure? At the time when his army has so drained the manufactories that the few workmen who have remaind at home feel their strength, and strike for higher wages; at a time when the people, who have risen once already, still complain and murmur against these renewed calls; at a time when the human harvest failing at home, recourse must be had to foreign enrolments at fabulous prices and bounties.

In whatever case our sympathies and convictions may be enlisted, let us look the situation in the face. The Confederacy has not received a single mortal wound. She has been struck some serious blows, but she seems to rise from these attacks with more ardor and more life than ever.

The United States, on the other hand, after this long and costly war of three years, seem determined still more than at the start, to carry it on, until their adversary shall succumb—for it cannot be brought to submit—and in order to attain there end, they call forth their incalculable resources. The truth is, that we have arrived at an hour of frightful crisis, that the "gigantic invasion" of Sherman, whether it is a success or failure, is but a prelude to enormus battles—to supreme battles, perhaps—that on both sides everything is ready, powerful, that these battalions reinforced in immense proportions, are about to rush against each other with fury and implacable haterid in their hearts, and that this tremendous shock will not only shake the Confederacy in her shoes, (since she appears to have shoes) but also this whole continent. The campaign which is about to open will bring events unknown of grandeur, perhaps, and a sacrifice of lives without precedent.

Too much blood has flowed already: and Europe, tired of waiting for the issue which is constantly promised, might well say one of these days—Enough!

☞ A Richmond letter writer states that it is rumored in that City that General John H. Morgan has resigned on account of a misunderstanding between him and the authorities. The General with his family is now in that City.

PLAIN TALK.—President Lincoln has violated his faith, and Congress has violated its faith. Both have set the Constitution at defiance in the prosecution of the war.

Louisville Journal.

"THE LAST MAN."—Some disloyal wag propounds the following: When Lincoln Abolitionism uses up the last man and the last dollar, what will arise what is to become of the bondholder?

[From the Sunday Mississippian.]

CORNELIA:

—OR—

A TALE OF LOVE IN THE CONFEDERACY.

One only passion, unrevealed,
With maiden pride the maid concealed,
Yet not less purely felt the flame:—
O, need I tell that passion's name?
LADY OF THE LAKE.

CHAPTER I.

It was just before the bloody battle of Shiloh that our Tale of True Love, or True Tale of Love, (as you choose to call it, for it is both,) may be said to commence. At that time I met my friend Shelby Harmon, who was connected with the army of the Mississippi, on a visit to his parents in a small town of the Southwest. But as usual with such pilgrimages he had, as I then knew, another object in view than that for which his visit was ostensibly made. For Cornelia Meadows—such we shall call her—a woman of rare attainments.

"Of cherry lips, bonnie eye, and passing pleasing tongue," had made that indelible impression upon his not very susceptible heart, from which few men under three and thirty recover without a struggle.

The evening following his arrival home, with a hurried step, he made his way to the residence of his *enamorata*, where, from the circumstances of their last interview he feared his reception would not be of a very cordial character. There was, however, a placid equanimity in the manner of Cornelia Meadows when she met him, which, while it did not betoken cordiality, was free from that *sang froid* so frequent a concomitant of her presence in his company.

"Do you realize," he after a while remarked, "that before another week is gone, you are to become my wife, Cornelia?"

"It would be strange if, under the circumstances, I did not realize the fact most sensibly," she replied.

"Under the circumstances! You speak the words with a cold sneer, as if you disdained either the sentence you uttered, or the one who heard it. Is it possible the thought of this marriage makes you unhappy?"

"Possible, Mr. Harmon!" A sardonic laugh, unnatural, yet not harsh, followed this ejaculation, and Cornelia Meadows flashed a quick glance into her companion's eye as she spoke. Such a glance! It started his calm pulse into unwanted activity, and, like the electric blush of the lightning, so thrilled him with its noiseless shock that the involuntarily waited for the thunderbolt which lurked behind it.

"Possible! Your look of incredulous surprise belies the import of your speech. As if any woman could resist the brilliant destiny of which you speak, and more especially myself, when the bridegroom is to be so distinguished a personage as yourself. You wrong yourself, perhaps, sir, by so unwarranted a supposition."

There was a mocking sarcasm in her language, made doubly disdainful by a curl of the lip and the fire of her brilliant eyes, whose lifted glance burned upon the face of Harmon like scorching rays of a sun-glass.

"Cornelia!"

It seemed as if the young man's whole heart, like a bark heavily freighted with love and hope, floated in one strong, passionate throb, on the tide of that musical name. It seemed, too, as if Cornelia, softened by the tenderness of his look and voice, rose palpitating and tremulous to meet it. For an instant the red lips lost their haughty curve, and the roses budding in the damask soil of her cheeks, broke into full bloom and stained her whole countenance with the opening of their crimson petals. For an instant the lofty pride that sparkled across the azurs of her eyes, disappeared, as though a cloud of unshed tears had drifted over and quenched it. The drooping eye lids trembled and drooped the more; the proud glance wavered, and for the moment the queen was lost in the woman.

The transformation was but momentary. Then with a slow, regal grace, the drooped head was lifted up again; the crimson waves eddied away from her face, and she stood confronting him quietly, pale, grave and scornful. She did not speak, for words were vain. Her silence was answer enough to the proud man standing there beside her, still burning with the impassioned utterance of her name. A single word would have lessened the severe spell imposed by her reticence, as the first fall of the rain-drop breaks the dead sultriness of the rising summer storm.

"You are in a strange mood this morning, Cornelia!"

There was a heart-leap in that sentence.—The voice, though tender, was sad as those with which dying farwells are uttered.

There was no reply.

"A strange mood! I never saw you in such a one before."

Her lover reached forward and clasped one of her hands as he spoke. She disengaged it coldly, still without speaking. She turned her haughty head a little askance, that was all.

"Shall I interpret your conduct as an evidence of your dislike for me?"

She threw him a look from her gazelle eyes, which, had he been a vain man, he might have interpreted to his satisfaction. Whatever the flash of light signified, it was not hatred. But he was not vain, and so he merely passed his hand across his handsome forehead, like one who had been dazzled, and said with a smile:

"You have beautiful eyes, Cornelia!"

"I heard you say the same of your pet dog yesterday."

Shelby Harmon, calm and self-possessed, as he usually was, had no armor of courteous forbearance thick enough to withstand her arrow thrust of irony without wincing. His dark face grew darker still with the dash of the hot, resentful blood which suffused it.

"I was not aware that I had ever instituted any comparison between yourself and my canine favorite. I have a pet, however, at home, a raven, to which I shoul sooner liken you. It is not tame yet, and has a fierce, revengeful way of snatching at my hand, when I offer it food or drink, though it be done ever so gently."

"Thank you for the compliment, Mr. Harmon. Am I to infer from it that you think ave snatch d at your hand?"

"You will have no hand, Cornelia, or Miss Meadows, if you prefer the formal appellation better! What has come over you this morning? You *shall* tell me," he exclaimed, laying his hand heavily upon her shoulder. She shook it off imperiously.

"Shall!" she repeated after him with a taunting laugh, which brought that bronzelike shadow to his brow again. "You assume your authority rather early, do you not? Remember my servitude does not commence until next week. *Then* I hope to wear my chains with Christian resignation."

She made a movement as though she would have slipped past him, but he stayed her flight with the magnetism of his basilisk eye. *Had* he attempted to restrain her with his hand, she would have slid like a shadow through his grasp. *But* the subtle thraldom of his gaze held her fast.

"If you have not been contended with this arangement, why have you not spoken before?"

"Since I could not help myself, where was the use of words? If you put iron-fetters about my wrists, would talking unlock them?"

"Certainly not, but it might persuade *me* to."

"I had no wish to do so," was the cold, quick answer. "The promise of a lady should be honorably kept, and I gave you mine months ago. I had no right to claim of you afterward the mercy I had seen fit to deny myself."

"Then why, after deceiving me so long, until the last moment, as it were, do you taunt me with your happiness, as if I were to blame, who knew nothing of it until now?"

"Because you coerce me to it. You have wrested my words from me against my own will of them at least. It was enough that months ago you purchased me from my father, and paid my price down in money as you would have bought a slave in the public mart. And you must gall my pride with such an accumulation of rich gifts, that I could not, if I would, forget even for an instant than I am not your betrothed wife, who loves you and whom you love—but your last purchase, your most recent speculation of the speculative times. Only a few hours ago you brought me this to show me for what baubles I had uncrowned myself, for what a paltry price I had sold the royal jewel of my womanhood."

She lifted a little casket as she spoke, tossing it disdainfully upon the very top of one white, slender finger, as if there was a contamination in the touch, and then, throwing back the lid, revealed on its bed of white velvet a splendid tiara of diamonds, which floated and throbbed in the light as though every jewel had been a human pulse quivering beneath the scorn of her indignant eyes.

"See! shall I not look splendidly as the soldier's wife on the occasion, especially at this time when ornaments are so costly and rare. Do not turn away your head in that manner, though you regretted your bargain. Look! I say, and tell me if you are satisfied."

She wrenched away the little tortoise comb that confined the thick tresses of her auburn hair, and let a cloud of heavy silken folds ripple down across her shoulders and enclasp her waist like a twilight mist. Then she bound the diamond circlet above her white brows with the same haughty grace that characterized her movements, took a step backward from him, then one forward, and snatching the jewels from her hair and tossing them on the carpet at his feet, she swept a low courtesy and flashed past him out of the room.

The explanation of this little scene is easily discerned by the reader. It is the "old story," so frequent in the North, reproduced in our own sunny South. Mr. Meadows (Cornelia's father) had been one of the wealthiest planters of the Southwest, but getting involved in a luckless speculation just before the commencement of the present war, when speculation was sometimes synonymous with financial ruins and not always with a tremendious fortune as now, he suddenly found his princely estate gliding into the hands of his ruthless creditors. Shelby Harman, the son of an old friend, stepped in between him and bankruptcy, and when the old man, with broken exclamations of gratitude, begged to know in what way he could best express his thankfulness, his young benefactor proposed for his fair daughter's hand. Though he had been a frequent visitor at the house, he had never made any profession of love to Cornelia, for he was a proud, reserved man, rather lacking in self-confidence than those other thousand little nameless graces which fastidious women are so apt to admire in men. Accordingly, when the matter was mentioned to her by her father, she had no way of knowing that beating through the cold artery of that formal proposal, the warm heart of Shelby Harman surged out toward her as ardent and impassioned as the love of Romeo for Juliet, or of Paul for Virginia. She looked upon it as an affair of trade, and her woman's nature rose in rebellious pride against the mercenary bargain. That he thought her a beautiful piece of mechanism, well suited to beautify his elegant parlors, was hardly enough to satisfy the yearning of her tender woman heart. She realized, intuitively, what must the misery of a married life where there was no love to sanctify its cares and duties. Yet partly actuated by a motive which she scarcely dared acknowledge to herself, and partly from a wish to repay her father's debt of gratitude, she had consented to become his wife.—*How* she struggled against his chains when they were well nigh riveted, we have already seen.

(To be continued.)

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

We learn that another flag of truce boat is expected to arrive at City Point in a few days, with another lot of Confederate prisoners for exchange, out of the precise time is not yet ascertained. A proposition is pending, we understand, which, if mutually agreed to, will result in the exchange of several thousand at once, and probably relieve Danville of the large number quartered there for some time past. This arrangement will be quite as convenient to both sides, and to the enemy especially as their great facilities for transporation enable them to bring up several thousand as easily as the number recently sent to City Point.

Owing to the non-recognition of Butler, and the absence of official communication on the subject, except through Major Mulford, the Assistant Federal Commissioner, it is impossible to perdict, with any thing like certainty, the arrival of a truce boat from one time to another. The Richmond *Whig* is gratified to state, however, that the probabilities are favorable to the continuance of the exchange, and that our gallant soldiers yet in the hands of the enemy will soon be restored to their families and friends.—*Petersburg Eepress.*

COMFORTING TO OLD MAIDS.—There is a place in New Hampshire where they never have any old maids. When a girl reaches the age of twenty, and is still unmarried, the young fellows club together and draw lots for her. Those who lose the chance pay a bonus to the one who gets her.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid to any one who will return a CANE to me which was abstracted from the Post Office on Sunday evening last, and no questions asked. It was a present from a cherished friend and therefore valued highly.

M'ch 31-3t C. W. OLDHAM.

PHŒNIX LODGE NO. 8.

A. Y. M.

A Called Meeting

Evening

P. M. this WEDNESDAY

March 30th, at 7½ o'clock,

By Order of the W. M.

A. M. Campbell, Sec'y.